

In spite of the hardships of the situation, the exposure, the incessant duties, the constant night alarms, and, when the winter set in, the want of covering from the cold, which, however, was not severe, and of sufficient protection from the rain, the prevalence of sickness was not, under the circumstances, considerable. The regiment had suffered severely from intermittent fever at Peshawar, previous to the march, but a steady improvement set in from the time that the hills were entered. The complaints which were by far the most troublesome were diarrhoea and dysentery; the former at one period was universal amongst the Sikhs, and prevailed largely amongst the Punjabees and Dogras, but to a small extent amongst the Pathan soldiers. The dysentery yielded to treatment with large doses of ipecacuanha; but the diarrhoea was very difficult to manage, defied all treatment, and was most benefited by a return to duty. On this subject, I find the following remark in my medical report:—"My experience of the disease as it occurred in the Eusafzai Hills during the frontier war has confirmed the impression that I had previously entertained from observation of it on the Murree Hills, that exercise (with a continuance in ordinary avocations), is the best remedy for the cure of hill diarrhoea." The condition of the men with reference to these diseases, the most important during the year 1863, the first nine months of which were passed at Peshawar and the final three months at Umbeyla, may be best seen in the following table:—

1863.	Intermittent fever.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery	Total.
January ..	27	2	1	30
February ..	16	2	2	20
March ..	12	2	1	15
April ..	24	2	1	27
May ..	32	1	2	55
June ..	21	2	8	31
July ..	14	2	8	24
August ..	86	3	3	92
September ..	227	2	5	234
October ..	199	3	4	206
November ..	96	32	14	142
December ..	55	6	15	76
Total ..	809	59	64	932

Only two deaths occurred from disease amongst the men actually engaged in the field at Umbeyla: one from peritonitis, and the other from bronchitis, both diseases being attributable to the cold and exposure.

The regiment having been very frequently engaged with the enemy, the number of men killed and wounded was considerable. A gallant young officer, Lieutenant Richmond, was amongst the first who fell; he was shot through the head by a matchlock bullet at the defence of the post called "the Eagle's Nest," at the summit of the Gurroo mountain, on the 26th October. He remained in a comatose condition for 24 hours before life became extinct. Two native officers were killed. One of them, the Subadar Major, a most valuable and brave officer, was shot through the abdomen at "the Eagle's Nest," and died a few hours after. The other was a Jemadar, who was cut down at another fight and decapitated, his head being carried away. Twenty-seven fighting men were killed; of these the majority were shot. One hundred and twelve men were wounded; of these 63 had gun-shot wounds, 9 tulwar wounds, and 40 contusions, more or less severe, from large stones used as missiles by the enemy. Two wounds of the eye, included amongst the contusions, were caused by minute particles of rock struck off by bullets, penetrating and remaining impacted in the cornea.

In one of these cases vision was lost, as the lens became cataractous and the cornea opaque; the other case recovered from the injury. One case of wound by the bayonet, disbelieved in by Guthrie, occurred, but through accident: one buttock was transfixed by the weapon: the wound sloughed extensively, but eventually healed. There was no instance of wound by a spear, or of puncture by a sword or tulwar. Of wounds inflicted by the tulwar there were nine: one of these was of great severity, the lower half of the shoulder blade having been cut through. The external wound healed, but the bone did not unite, and caused pain when the arm was moved. The tulwar is a fearful weapon in the hand of a stalwart Pathan, who never uses it to thrust, but deals with it the most deadly sweeping blows. There were three instances amongst the killed of the regiment in whom the skull was half cut through with the tulwar. The Bonairwals, who were the principal tribe engaged, are eminent amongst the hill tribes as excellent swordsmen. Several of the gun-shot wounds were mortal, others of great severity, and many severe. No man who was shot through the lungs survived: but there were a few instances of recovery of men, so wounded, of other corps. All died at their posts, where they were shot, but one, who survived for a week.

(To be continued.)

LIST OF CASES TREATED BY THE SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION OF QUININE IN THE HOSHUNGABAD POLICE HOSPITAL DURING 1869.

By P. CULLEN, M.D., *Civil Surgeon, Hoshungabad.*

(Continued from page 108.)

XLVI.—Shaik Mahomed Bux, a Mamomedan, aged 25, admitted 26th October, 1869, with strong fever on him. A purge was given, but the fever recurred daily until the 2nd November, when half a drachm of the solution was injected, which entirely cut it short, and he was discharged on the 17th November.

XLVII.—Abdool Hye, a Mahomedan, aged 30, admitted 27th October, 1869. Having strong fever when admitted, a purge was given, but the fever continued the whole of the 28th and 29th, when a remission occurred, and half a drachm of the solution was injected, after which no relapse occurred, and he was discharged on the 4th November.

XLVIII.—Gunga, a Hindoo, aged 21, admitted 27th October, 1869. A purge was given on admission, but fever returned early on the 28th. On the 29th, half a drachm of the solution was injected, which cut the fever short, and he was discharged on the 2nd November.

XLIX.—Oomroo Sing, a Hindoo, aged 50, admitted 27th October, 1869. A purge was given on admission; on the 28th he had very strong fever; on the 29th half a drachm of the solution was used, which at once cut the fever short, and he was discharged on the 2nd November.

L.—Alioodeen, a Mahomedan, aged 20, admitted 28th October, 1869. During intermission a purge was given, and half a drachm of the solution injected; the fever did not return, and he was discharged on the 1st November.

LI.—Ajie Khan, a Mahomedan, aged 25, admitted 28th October, 1869. During an intermission a purge was given, and half a drachm of the solution injected; fever did not return, and he was discharged on the 1st November.

LII.—Shaik Furreed, a Mahomedan, aged 45, admitted 29th October, 1869, with fever. A purge was given at once, but no thorough intermission occurred until the 2nd November, when half a drachm of the solution was injected, but the fever continued to recur, until the 5th, and then subsided, and he was discharged on the 14th November.

LIII.—Shaik Kasim, a Mahomedan, aged 40, admitted 29th October, 1869. A purge was given on admission, and on the morning of the 30th half a drachm of the solution was injected,

after which fever did not recur, and he was discharged on the 8th November.

LIV.—Gunput, a Hindoo, aged 40, admitted 30th October, 1869. During an intermission a purge was given, and half a drachm of the solution injected; fever did not recur, and he was discharged on the 3rd November.

LV.—Muniah Sing, a Hindoo, aged 25, admitted 30th October, 1869, with fever. A purge was given, but no intermission occurred until the 2nd, when half a drachm of solution was injected, which cut the fever short, and he was discharged on the 8th November.

LVI.—Gunnee Lall, a Hindoo, aged 50, admitted 30th September, 1869, with fever. A purge was given, but the fever recurred daily until the 3rd, when half a drachm of solution injected cut it short, and he was discharged on the 8th.

LVII.—Hyat Khan, a Mahomedan, aged 35, admitted 30th October, 1869. Had been suffering for some days, and had fever on him. A purge was given, and on the 3rd November half a drachm of solution was injected; the fever recurred on the 4th and then left him, and he was discharged on the 9th November.

LVIII.—Bawany, a Hindoo, aged 30, admitted 30th October, 1869, with very strong fever, which continued until the 2nd November, when half a drachm of the solution injected cut the disease short, and he was discharged on the 13th.

LIX.—Takoorsad, a Hindoo, aged 40, admitted 31st October, 1869. During an intermission a purge was given, and half a drachm of the solution injected, the fever did not return, and he was discharged on the 5th November.

LX.—Rutton, a Hindoo, aged 30, admitted 31st October, 1869, with strong fever. A purge was given, but no intermission occurred until the 2nd November, when half a drachm of the solution was injected, but fever returned daily up to the 7th. He was free on the 8th, when half a drachm more was used, the fever returned on the 9th and 10th, and then left him, and he was discharged on the 21st November.

LXI.—Abdool Muzed, a Mohamedan, aged 30, admitted 31st October, 1869, with fever. A purge was given, but no intermission occurred until the 9th November, when half a drachm of the solution was injected which cut the fever short, and he was discharged on the 23rd November.

LXII.—Luken, a Hindoo, aged 30, admitted 1st November, 1869, with fever. On the 2nd half a drachm of the injection was used, but fever returned that day and on the 4th. On the 5th he was free, but got a relapse on the 6th, after which the fever left him, and he was discharged on the 22nd.

LXIII.—Permeshur Dyal, a Hindoo, aged 30, admitted 2nd November, 1869, with fever. A purge was given, but the fever recurred daily until the 6th, when half a drachm of the injection cut it short, and he was discharged on the 15th.

LXIV.—Kasee, a Hindoo, aged 25, admitted 4th November, 1869. A purge was given on admission, but fever recurred early on the 5th; on the 6th half a drachm of the injection was used, and he remained free, but got a relapse on the 7th; on the 8th and 9th he was free, but fever recurred on the 10th and 11th, and then left him, and he was discharged on the 16th.

LXV.—Hunrat Lall, a Hindoo, aged 20, admitted 9th November, 1869. He got a purgative on admission, and on the 10th half a drachm of the solution was injected, but fever returned that day, and on the 11th and 12th; on the 13th a second injection was made, and he remained free on the 14th and 15th, but fever recurred on the 16th; on the 17th he was free, but on the 18th and 19th had a return of fever; on the 20th a third injection was made, after which the disease left him, and he was discharged on the 29th.

LXVI.—Shaik Kasim, a Mahomedan, aged 40, admitted 10th November, 1869, with fever. A purge was given, and on the 11th half a drachm of the solution injected, but fever recurred that day, and on the 12th and 13th, when a second injection was

made, and he remained free on the 14th, but the fever returned on the 15th and then left him, and he was discharged on the 24th.

LXVII.—Abdool Hye, a Mahomed, aged 30, admitted 10th November, 1869, with strong fever. A purge was given, and on the 11th half a drachm of the solution injected, but fever recurred on the 12th and 13th, and he then remained free until the 20th, when the fever returned, and a second injection was made, and he remained free on the 21st and 22nd; on 23rd and 24th fever recurred, but he was free on the 25th and 26th, but on 28th fever returned, and again on 29th. On the 1st December a third injection was made, which checked the disease, and he was discharged on the 5th December.

LXVIII.—Maroo Khan, a Mahomedan, aged 30, admitted 12th November, 1869, with fever. A purge was given, but the fever returned early, on the 13th, 14th and 15th, and it was not until the 16th that an injection could be made; he remained free that day, but fever returned on the 17th, and then left him until the 23rd, when it recurred on the 24th and 25th. A second injection was then made, but fever returned on the 27th and 28th, and then left him entirely, and he was discharged on the 4th December.

LXIX.—Secunder Khan, a Mahomedan, aged 30, admitted 17th November, 1869, with fever. A purge was given, and on the 18th half a drachm of the solution injected, when he remained free until the 21st, when fever returned, and a second injection was used, which checked the disease, and he was discharged on the 25th.

LXX.—Seetul Patuck, a Hindoo, aged 40, admitted 27th November, 1869, with fever. A purge was given, on the 28th half a drachm of the solution was injected, but fever returned strongly that day, and slightly daily until the 6th December, when a second injection was used, which checked the disease, and he was discharged on the 24th December.

A CASE OF FILARIA IN A HORSE'S EYE.

By C. R. FRANCIS, M.B., *Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.*

"Worm in the eye" of the horse is a subject of such importance, as well as of physiological interest, that all who can, should contribute their quota of information respecting it.

During the past cold season, one of a rather slight pair of stud bred mares, rising 8, was brought to me by the syce, under whose especial care she was, with the report that the mare's eye was "weak and watering."

On examination, the whole anterior surface of the organ presented a faint milky appearance. There was no tenderness on pressure being made, and the photophobia was inconsiderable. The cornea was infiltrated throughout, but that, apparently, was the extent of the mischief; there was no inflammation.

What could have caused it? a blow? exposure to cold? or what?

A military friend examined the eye with me, but to neither of us, nor to the syce nor coachman, did the idea of a worm immediately suggest itself: and yet the eye was exposed to a strong light. I cannot but think that, had the worm been in the anterior chamber, (was it in the posterior?) then we should have seen it. The mare was sent back to her stable for further observation, after a light linen cloth, steeped in a solution of alum, had been applied, and fixed, over the eye.

The following day she was again brought to the house, with the intelligence that she had a *keera* in her eye; and there, sure enough, it was; nor did it again disappear till after the operation, which was performed a day or two subsequently. Friends were invited to come and look at the strange visitor, and to see it removed.

How to extract the filaria was discussed by Assistant Surgeon Carmichael, who had recently been attached to a stud depôt, and myself; we decided that, to east the mare would be to probably increase the difficulty of evolution of the worm, which